

and which are closed by glass tops which set down inside, without any overlapping flange. A careful examination of the Hymenoptera proved that they were free from pests and in good condition. At the time of our visit the Hymenoptera of the 1877 collection were in museum case 35, and those of the second collection in the left hand column of case 46 and two drawers in the left hand column of case 49.

That Provancher had no concrete idea of the value of types is shown by the fact that in no case (with possibly a few exceptions in later years) were his types labeled as such. Furthermore, it is apparent that when he discovered one of his species to be a synonym he often removed the name label from the type and pinned the specimen among others of the species to which he thought it belonged. In other instances, upon deciding that one of his species was synonymous with another not already represented in his collection he removed the original name label and replaced it with what he considered to be the correct one. For example, there is no specimen in his collections labeled *Selandria flavicornis*. After describing this species Provancher concluded that it was the same as *Selandria halcyon*, and an examination of the catalogue shows under 60 the name *Selandria flavicornis* with the word "*flavicornis*" crossed out and above it written the word "*halcyon*." It, therefore, appears certain that the type of *Selandria flavicornis* stands in the collection under the name *Selandria halcyon*. In this case this is also proven by the fact that Provancher instead of supplying a new label just reversed the old label and wrote the name *Selandria halcyon* so that we find on the underside of the label for *S. halcyon* the original label for *Selandria flavicornis*. This one case is sufficient to show how Provancher worked. Many other similar cases could be mentioned. There are many cases, however, where there is no proof, either in the catalogue or in the labeling, that the types of some of Provancher's species which were later suppressed by him stand under the name of the species with which he considered them to be synonymous. In such cases we can only assume, from our knowledge of Provancher's methods, that this is what has taken place.

At no time while studying the collection did we remove any labels, and we were always very careful to put the specimens